

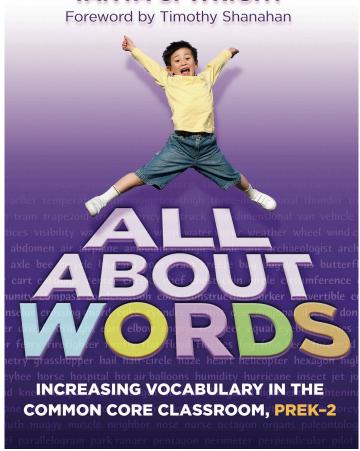
All about Words

In the Age of Common Core Standards:

Guidance for Early Childhood Educators

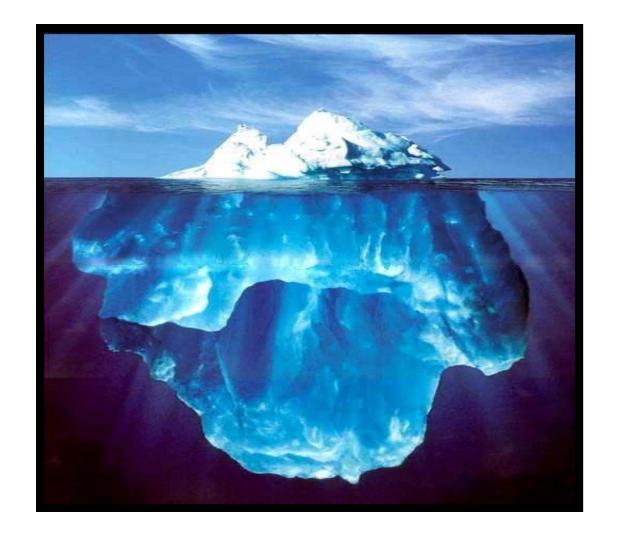
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Teacher's College Press, 2013







Tip of the iceberg

- Knowledge
- Symbolic representations
- Build concepts



- Vocabulary is THE strongest predictor of children's achievement
 - Not only in elementary school but in high school

ready to read

Relation to other skills

- The size of a child's vocabulary is related to their:
- 1) phonological development
- 2) background knowledge
- 3) ability to comprehend text
- 4) all of the above



Poll question

- Children of poor, marginalized populations
- Children of families who speak a language other than English
- Mother's education



Risk factors



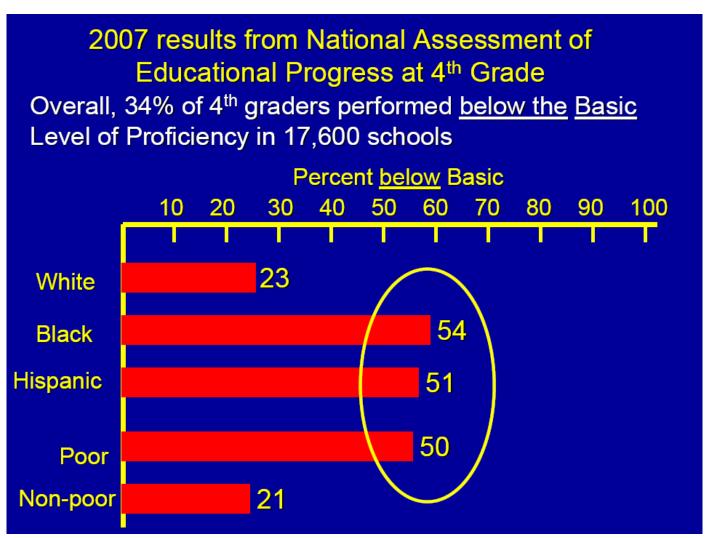


Hart and Risley...





Poverty



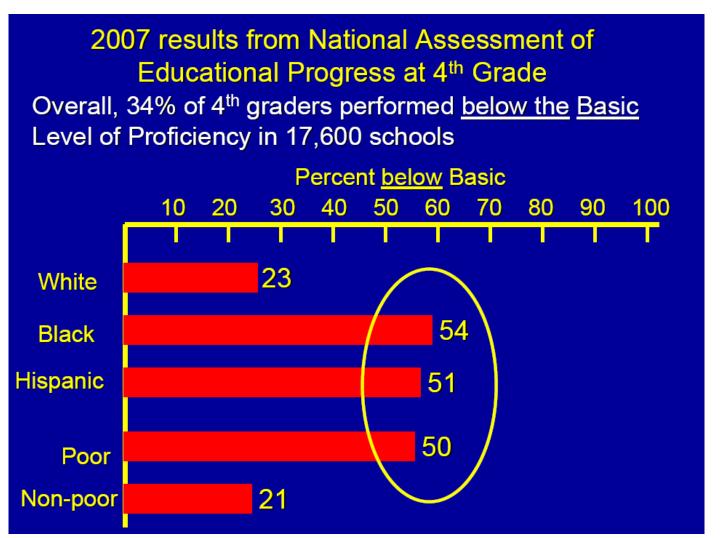


NAEP 2012

- Cumulative model of expectations
- Academic Vocabulary
- Building knowledge through texts
- Creating cross-textual experiences
- Integrating technology and print
- A focus on evidence

ready to read

Common Core Standards





NAEP 2012

 The numbers are larger than you can imagine

No. of words children will need to know



- About how many words will children need to know when they finish high school
- 1) 1500
- 2) 10,000
- 3) 40,000
- 4) 80,000



Poll question

- Children are 'word sponges'
- They learn words through activities
- Storybook reading
- o "I do it all the time"

Common myths

• Why is this a problem?



- The limitations of 'teachable moments'
- 1) frequency of exposure
- 2) limited to particular context
- 3) not systematically heard by all children
- 4) all of the above



Poll question

Children need explicit and implicit instruction



Lessons from two meta-analyses

- Children will need explicit AND implicit instruction
 - Explicit: A 'cave' is a hole in the mountain"
 - o As opposed: What is a cave?
 - Implicit instruction: The families explored a cave and found some wild animals sleeping.



- Word selection matters greatly
 - Words from core reading program
 - o Platypus
 - Around

- o OR:
- o Ride
- o move

Question: are these words important?

 Multimedia, and multiple examples of words in context build depth of knowledge



 Children will need repeated practice and review of words



 INSTEAD: insects, antennae, segments, legs

Parts of the body: brain, heart, lungs

Knowledge networks



- Identify words
- Build meaning
- Practice
- Review
- Progress-monitor



Establish an instructional regime

Ongoing professional development



Creating a vocabulary rich environment





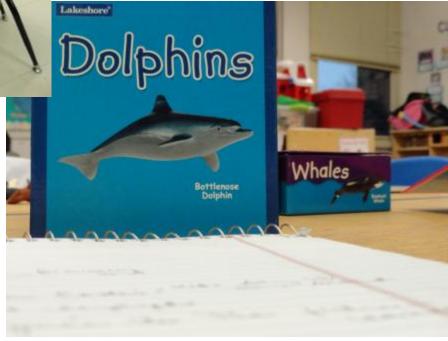


Creating cozy spots for reading















Eye to eye instruction

Strategies for promoting vocabulary



Building vocabulary

The problem

"A space probe is an unpiloted spacecraft that leaves Earth's orbit to explore the Moon, planets, asteroids, comets, or other objects in outer space as directed by onboard computers and/or instructions sent from Earth."

0

Grade 6 text

Building vocabulary



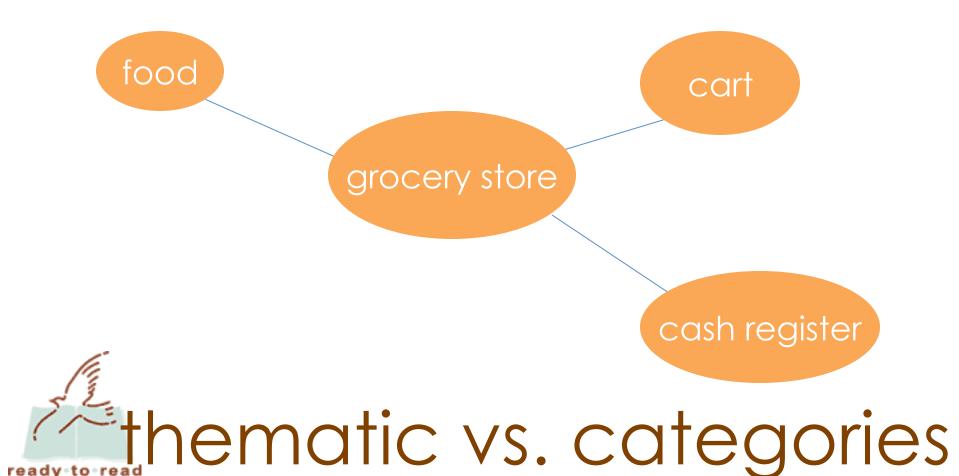
- o 'asteroid'
- o 'comet'
- 'Atmospheric conditions'
- 'space probes'

• What is similar about them?

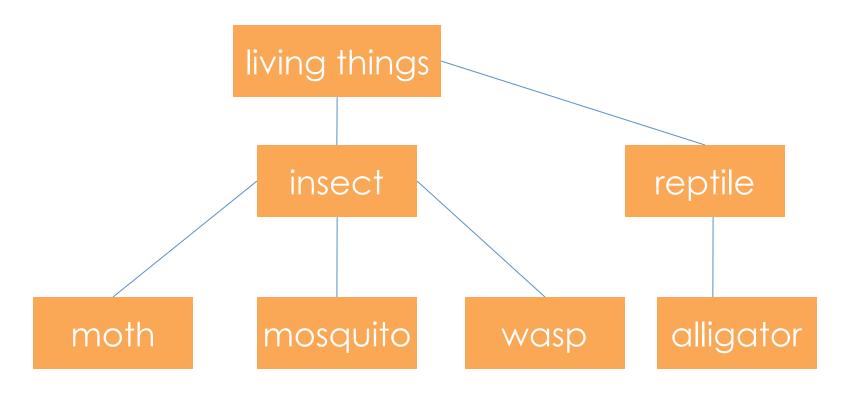


Difficult words

 Traditionally, much instruction has been designed around themes



 We teach children words and content in categories



thematic vs. categories

Not necessarily 'tier II' words

Not necessarily 'academic' words

 Rather they are 'content-specific' words: words that are essential for learning content

STEP 1



Difficult words

Plants

- Stems, petals, leaves,
- Photosynthesis; oxygen and carbon dioxide

- All about me
 - o Heart, lung, brain, blood



An example

- A common teaching sequence
 - o Identify words: 8-10
 - Child-friendly definition
 - "A dolphin is a marine mammal. It looks like a fish but it has lungs and breathes air just like us"
 - STEP 2

How do we go about teaching vocabulary?



 Give children many opportunities for guided practice.

- o Pictures; rhymes; riddles;
- Call and response techniques



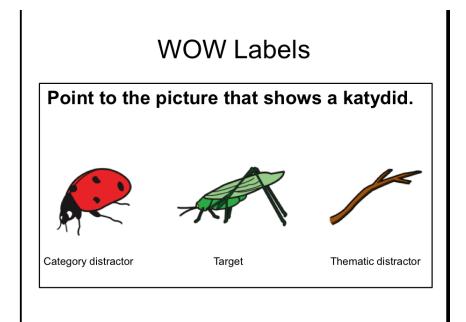
Distributed review

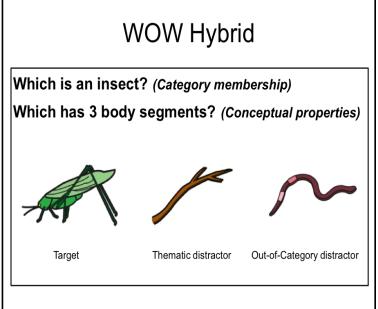
Over learning

Weekly, monthly, and over time



Progress monitor







Step 5





New words

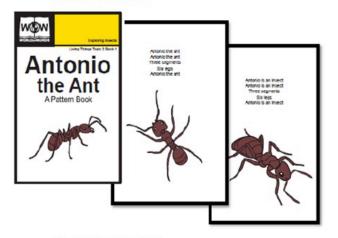
- Teach content-rich words (5-step series)
- \circ +
- Make sure these words are related in categories (to form a semantic network)

- 0 =
- SELF TEACHING DEVICE
 - Ex: Is a spider an insect? A spider has 8 legs, and all others have 6, so it is not a spider

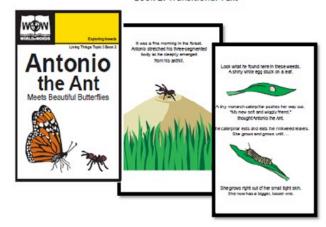
To summarize

Text sets

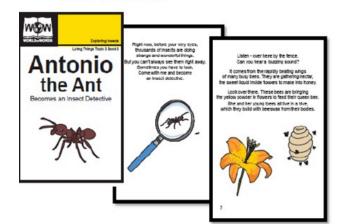
Book 1: Pattern Book



Book 2: Transitional Text



Book 3: Transitional Text



Book 4: Informational Text





- Focus on a topic of interest
- A series of books that use multiple genre
 - Pattern books or predictable books
 - Narrative nonfiction
 - Informational

Features of text



sets

- Daily readings of books in text sets
- Start with predictable books (gives children the names they can remember)
- Move on to narrative nonfiction; spend at least two times a week reading these books
- Turn to Information books

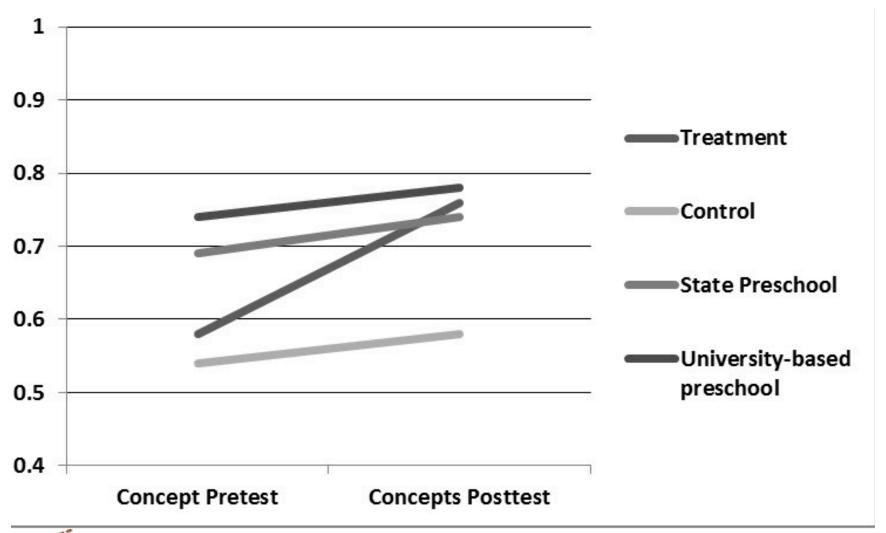


Activities

- Supports word knowledge and conceptual development
- Enables children to develop 'intertextual links' as they compare and contrast across genres
- Helps them to learn the 'features of information books.'



Why is it powerful?





Evidence

• Principles:

- The notion of acceleration
- Content-rich vocabulary
- Organization of word knowledge
- Use of text sets
- Gradual release of control
- Lots of practice and distributed review
- Don't be afraid of challenging students;
 they love it!



Reducing disparities

- For children to successfully meet the expectations of the Common Core Standards-
- 1) academic vocabulary
- 2) ability to understand complex texts
- 3) ability to use multiple media
- 4) all of the above



Poll Question

Book: All About Words (Teachers 'College Press, 2013)

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Contaction